

search. Without this doctrine, libraries could not carry out their responsibilities.

Second only to an understanding and an appreciation of fair use is the need by librarians to understand the pitfalls inherent in making use of and disseminating materials in electronic format. The chapter "Computers, Software, Databases and Copyright" outlines the rights and restrictions in use of software, databases, the Internet, and other electronic formats. Computer technology is changing constantly, and the authors warn that library practices must change as well. The authors provide excellent guidelines on the basic practices of libraries in the electronic environment. Here are explanations of site and other licenses, rules for lending software, and restrictions to downloading. Librarians must be alert to the challenges that the Internet brings, such as the difficulty in determining whether an item or article has been posted with permission.

Discussions are underway at the present time on how to apply fair use in the National Information Infrastructure. As proponents of fair use of resources, both print and electronic, librarians must also be responsible users as individuals in their library policies and as responders to questions from their clientele.

These two sections alone would make this book worthwhile for libraries. But there is much more. The volume is divided into logical units—history of copyright; photocopying; licensing; audiovisual and nonprint works; computers; and special problems, such as educational copying and reserves. In addition, there are chapters on international, Canadian, and British copyright and public lending rights.

The chapter on photocopying, for example, has a full explanation of section 108 and what libraries may and may not do. The chapter

on licensing includes a description of the Copyright Clearance Center, and chapter 5 provides an overview of the issues in the arena of audiovisuals, multimedia, films, videotapes, and music. The appendixes are another valuable part of this book. Practical answers to the questions posed in the chapters are given, along with the guidelines on classroom copying, interlibrary loan, library reserves, and sample permission letters.

The format of this publication is excellent, with easy-to-read type and a detailed index. The list of legal case citations and the bibliography will be useful for further reading. For those who hesitate to delve into the complexities of copyright law, help is available in these pages. The book is highly recommended for libraries of all types and sizes. It will be useful to both librarians and library users. And one hopes that the authors will continue to update the chapters on electronic publishing and access.

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Librarians on the Internet: Impact on Reference Services. Edited by Robin Kinder. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, 1994. 410 p. \$49.95. ISBN:1-56024-672-3. ©

How has the Internet impacted libraries? Undoubtedly, most libraries have experienced its impact at the most basic levels—collections, services, and even identity. Without question, though, it is reference services that have felt the initial impact of the Internet most dramatically. Reference librarians quickly discovered the enormous potential of the Internet as a reference tool. The myriad of information resources accessible via In-

ternet represents a massive "database" that may be tapped by reference librarians in much the same way that they have searched traditional databases. Reference librarians have also faced the challenge of integrating Internet instruction into their traditional bibliographic instruction programs. Many reference librarians have been tapped by library systems departments and academic computing centers for assistance in the design and development of local gateways to Internet resources. It is no surprise, then, that one of the first books to focus on the Internet's impact on library services is edited by a reference librarian. Robin Kinder, a reference librarian at William Allan Neilson Library, Smith College, posted a call for articles on this topic to several electronic discussion lists, LIBREF-L, PACS-L, and BI-L, in February 1993. The result is *Librarians on the Internet: Impact on Reference Services*, a collection of articles grouped into five categories: introducing Internet services, selected sources on the Internet, Internet's impact on reference services, evaluating Internet resources, and progress with the Internet. These articles were also published simultaneously as *The Reference Librarian*, numbers 41/42, 1994.

Kinder acknowledges in the introduction that she and the authors agreed that the book would undoubtedly be dated before its publication due to the fluid nature of the Internet (p. 2). This problem, inherent in most printed publications about the Internet, is most evident in the first section, "Introducing Internet Services." Karen Diaz's article, "Getting Started on the Net," provides a generic snapshot of thirteen Internet tools, a brief reading list, and lists of library listservs and various Internet sites. Louise McGillis' article, "Gopher Searching Using Veronica," and Jackie Mardikian's article, "How to Use Veronica to Find In-

formation on the Internet," address the power and limitations of Veronica (Very-Easy Rodent-Oriented Net-Wide Index to Computerized Archives) as a searching tool for reference librarians needing to retrieve subject-specific information for their clients. John Joseph Small provides a general overview of Gopher and offers some suggestions for using Gophers at the reference desk in "The Internet Gopher: A Reference Tool." Due to the exponential rate of change in Internet tools since 1993, this entire section is of minimal value. World Wide Web is mentioned only briefly in Diaz's article. Librarians in need of a basic introduction to Internet tools will be better served by Krol's *Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog* [1] or one of the numerous electronic texts on Internet basics [2].

The "Selected Sources on the Internet" section also suffers considerably from the rapid changes on the Internet since 1993. Although some of the subject-specific resources cited in the articles are still available, telnet addresses for some of the sites have changed, Gopher menus have changed, and some of the resources have moved to the Web. The main weakness is simply the incredible proliferation of new information resources on these topics since the book's publication. An example of this is Ralph Lee Scott's article, "Geoscience Resources on the Internet," which explains how to access the Weather Underground, the Weather Machine, and the Geographic Name Server via telnet and Gopher. In contrast, an Internet resource guide compiled by Bill Thoen in 1994, "On-line Resources for Earth Scientists," profiles hundreds of Internet resources in the earth sciences.* John Maxymuk's article on

"Science Resources on the Internet" and Keith Morgan's "Economic and Statistical Information on the Internet" also provide limited usefulness. Jo Kibbee's article, "A Virtual Library for Librarians: JANET's Bulletin Board for Libraries (BUBL)," provides a well-written discussion of the use of BUBL as a professional development tool. There are two excellent articles in this section that describe creative uses of specific resources as reference tools. In "Texas Women's University and White House Communications on the Internet," Joseph Natale describes how the Texas Women's University Library staff used the Internet to acquire documents relating to the 1992 presidential campaign for its campus users. John Pollitz offers an excellent example of how librarians can strengthen librarian-faculty relationships by the introduction of pertinent Internet resources to faculty in "Internet Resources: Opportunity Knocks at Our Door."

The section on "Internet's Impact on Reference Services" contains three helpful articles on the integration of Internet instruction into traditional bibliographic instruction and staff development programs. In "Internexus: A Partnership for Internet Instruction," Sally Kalin and Carol Wright provide a well-written summary of a model for Internet instruction developed at Penn State University by the University Libraries and the Computer and Information Systems unit. Librarians in charge of developing Internet instruction

joint effort of the University of Michigan's University Library and the School of Information and Library Studies. The Clearinghouse is available via anonymous FTP at UNA.HH.LIB.UMICH.EDU/INTEDIRS STACKS; Gopher at GOPHER.LIB.UMICH.EDU, What's New & Featured Resources, Clearinghouse; and World Wide Web at <http://www.lib.umich.edu/chhome.html>.

will appreciate the list of general principles for effective Internet and the course outline. Collaboration with a campus computing center is also a central theme of Marcos Silva and Glenn Cartwright's description of the proactive role that McGill University reference librarians played in the introduction of Internet tools and training to other library staff and the university community in "The Internet and Reference Librarians: A Question of Leadership." Nina Stephenson and Deborah Willis address the problem of raising Internet proficiency among reference librarians in "Internet In-Service Training at the University of New Mexico General Library." Two articles of a more theoretical nature explore communication issues. In "The Impact of Internet on Communication Among Reference Librarians," Donna Cromer and Mary Johnson report the results of a survey distributed on LIBREF-L on librarians' professional communication habits. They also categorize the content of messages posted to BI-L, LIBREF-L, and PACS-L over a ten-day period and provide analysis of the content in the context of the theory of computer-mediated communication. Eileen Abels and Peter Liebscher explore the nuances of providing remote reference services via electronic networks in "A New Challenge for Intermediary-Client Communication: The Electronic Network." They describe a collaborative research and teaching project between library schools, in which students will develop an electronic request form to be used in remote reference interviews.

The section on "Evaluating Internet Sources" contains only three articles. Despite some of the outdated information on specific resources in Susan Starr's "Evaluating Physical Science Reference Sources on the Internet," the article is worth reading for her solid application of the traditional cri-

* This guide and a multitude of other subject-specific Internet resource guides are available from the Clearinghouse for Subject-Oriented Internet Resource Guides, a

teria used to evaluate reference works to Internet sources. An article on the relationship between libraries and the National Research and Education Network policy based on interviews with five Washington experts is oddly placed in this section.

The section on "Progress with the Internet" focuses on the involvement of librarians in the design and development of local gateways to Internet resources and campuswide information services. Peggy Seiden and Karen Nuckolls' article, "Developing a Campus-Wide Information System Using the Gopher Protocol: A Study of Collection Development and Classification Issues," reports their research on the design and content of 100 Gophers, where they identify five Gopher models, analyze various subject classifications used in Gophers, and offer valuable guidelines for the development of collection development policies and menu design. Jill Perkins' article, "The First Mile Down Internet I: Development, Training, and Reference Issues in the Use of an X-Windows Interface for Internet Access," focuses primarily on the technical details of development and only minimally addresses impact on reference services. "Providing and Accessing Information via the Internet: the Georgetown Catalogue of Projects in Electronic Text" appears to be the only article solely authored by academic computing center staff. Michael Neuman and Paul Mangiafico offer an insightful look at the problems of developing and maintaining a data resource on dual platforms, INGRES and Gopher. Carol Parkhurst and Myoung-ja Kwon provide the technical details of the design, development, and implementation of a front-end "menu engine" gateway in "The Nevada Academic Libraries Information System: An Application of Internet Services."

Despite the limited usefulness of this book as a current resource on

Internet tools and information resources, it does offer numerous articles that provide instructive examples of how librarians have incorporated Internet-based information resources and search tools into their traditional services. The somewhat uneven, scattered feel of this book is undoubtedly a reflection of the various ways in which different reference librarians were dealing with the Internet in 1993, when they responded to Kinder's call for articles. As Kinder observes in the Introduction, "this volume is simply a point in time" (p. 2). The articles do offer an interesting historical look at how reference professionals dealt with the initial impact of the Internet on their identities, roles, and activities. Although the book may be useful to librarians in the initial stages of exploring the Internet's potential for library services, it will be of limited use to more experienced Internet users.

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National Directory of AIDS Care, 1994-95. 5th ed. Edited by Lori Hullfish and Kathy Wolden. Philadelphia, PA: NC Directories, 1994. 362 p. \$125.00. ISBN: 0-925-13334-5.

Given the constantly evolving nature of the HIV epidemic and

changing nature of service provision, delivery, and funding, there has always been a desperate need for comprehensive directory information presented in a useful format. Such information could be clearly focused on one geographic area or type of service and still be of great benefit. Along comes the *National Directory of AIDS Care, 1994-95*, claiming to meet this need. This directory bills itself as "the authoritative reference for health care providers, community support systems and consumers" and as "the professional desk reference." Unfortunately, this work fails to meet this need in many ways.

Presented in a perfunctory manner, with little work done but providing the entries cited, this book lacks the imagination, scope, and comprehensiveness needed to make it truly useful to those it purports to serve. The first section gives a set of listings for national organizations and hotlines that provide HIV/AIDS-related services. Each entry provides, in alphabetical order, the name, address, telephone and fax numbers, and contact person, if available, for each organization. Generally, a very brief description of the services that each organization provides follows each entry.

This section is actually even less useful than it first appears. It is less than the pages in its entirety and has no index for type of services provided. It also has a number of serious omissions. Recognized groups, such as Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC), National Association of People with AIDS, and the Physician's Association for AIDS Care, are not listed. Also not listed is the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, a paid subscriber to this publication. The service descriptions lack any uniformity, with the National Cancer Institute listed as providing "Protocols for HIV" and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease listed as